THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1831. NO. 53.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Wire-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallonschoice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of

PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

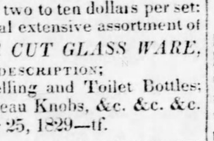
WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK,

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 51 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.



Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831—2mo

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presby, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOTS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap. Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April. 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, *open a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and John ston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

Select School for Boys.

A SELECT School for the instruction of Boys in the useful branches of an English Education, will be opened on the first Monday of April next, under the superintendence of HARRISON PARRY. For particulars, apply at the School Room of Miss Parry, No. 35 Market street.

References—Rev. JOHN BLACK,
Rev. J. F. HALSEY,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
T. B. DALLAS, Esq.
Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

March 11, 1831.—1m

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain; do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

PINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

TO LET.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, in Front, between Market and Ferry streets. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of JOHN KELLY,

Feb. 24, 1831.—1mo. 50 Front street.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

TO LET, And possession given the 1st of April, the FRAME HOUSE, now occupied by Doctor Hughey, in Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Also, a NEW THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the same. For particulars, inquire of JOSEPH M'CLURG, at the Bayardstown Foundry.

March 4, 1831.—tIA

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6 for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.—

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

March 15, 1831.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, will take notice that an Election will be held at the house of Mr. Samuel McPherson, in Washington county, on Monday the 11th day of April next—to elect one President, one Treasurer, and eight Managers, to conduct the affairs of the Company for one year.

J. EMERY, *President.*

E. E. MUNRO, *Secretary.*

March 15, 1831.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th of MARCH, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Whole tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER.

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

March 15, 1831.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARD WARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO LET, A large and commodious Store Room and Office attached, situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware room. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Book Store of JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 95 Market street.

March 4, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded

AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,

Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.

CHAS. AVERY & CO.

March 11—3m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale by R. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 6 Diamond, Pittsburgh. Orders for Green House Plants, Shrubs, &c. &c. will be filled at the shortest notice. March 8—6t

EDUCATION, GOTHIC MANSION.

MISSES M'KEAN beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they continue their Boarding and Day School at the Gothic Mansion, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, where they have accommodations for an additional number of pupils. They have for some time had the assistance of a young lady from Miss Beecher's Seminary, eminently qualified for instructing in some of the English branches, and have now been so successful as to procure as a teacher, a gentleman of the first acquirements, relative to whom references may be had to C. Chauncey, Esq. and many others in this city.

Misses M'Kean continue as heretofore to procure the best assistants in the Foreign Languages and Ornamental branches, and hope that their combined exertions for the moral as well as intellectual improvement of their pupils, will give satisfaction to all parents and guardians.

For Cards containing the terms, &c. apply at the Bookstores of Messrs. Hogan & Co, and of H. Holdship & Son, or at the Gothic Mansion, Philadelphia. March 15, 1831.—3t*

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON.

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

POETRY.

THE WOMEN FO'K.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

O sairly may I rue the day
I fancied first the women kind,
For aye sinsyné I ne'er can hae
Ae quiet thought or peace o' mind!
They hae plagued my heart and pleased my ee,
An' teased an' flatter'd me at will,
But aye, for a' their witcherie,
The pawky things I lo'e them still,
O the women fo'k! O the women fo'k!
But they hae been the wreck o' me;
O weary fa' the women fo'k,
For they winna let a body be!

I hae thought an' thought, but darena tell,
I've studied them wi' a' my skill,
I've lo'ed them better than myself,
I've tried again to like them ill.
Wha sairest tries, will sairest rue,
To comprehend what nae man can;
When he has done what man can do,
He'll end at last where he began.
O the women fo'k, &c.

That they hae gentle forms an' meet,
A man wi' half a look may see!
An' gracefu' airs, an' faces sweet,
An' waving curls upon the bree;
An' smiles as saft as the young rose-bud,
An' een sae pawky, bright and rare,
Wad lure the laverock frae the cludd—
But, laddie, seek token nae mair!
O the women fo'k, &c.

Even but this night nae farther gane,
The date is neither lost nor lang,
I tak' ye witness ilka ane,
How fell they fought, an' fairly dang.
Their point they've carried, right or wrang,
Without a reason, rhyme, or law,
An' forced a man to sing a sang,*
That near could sing a verse ava.
O the women fo'k! O the women fo'k!
But they hae been the wreck o' me;
O weary fa' the women fo'k,
For they winna let a body be!

* "The above, says Mr. Hogg, "is my own favorite humorous song, when forced by ladies to sing against my will, which too frequently happens; and notwithstanding my wood notes wild, it will never be sung so well again."

WOMAN.

O Woman! day-star of our doom—
Thy dawn our birth, thy close our tomb—
Or, if the mother or the bride;
Our fondest friend, and surest guide;
And yet our folly and our fever,
The dream—the meteor—the deceiver—
Still, spite of sorrow—wisdom—years—
And those—Fate's sternest warners—tears—
Still clings my yearning heart unto thee,
Still knows no wish like those which woo thee,
Still in some living form essays
To clasp the bright cloud it portrays;
And still as one who waits beside,
But may not ford the faithless tide—
It wears its own brief life away—
It marks the shining waters stray—
Courts every change that glads the river—
And finds *that* change it pines for—never.

BULWER.

MISCELLANY.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The following is an extract from Croly's Life of George IV., a work recently published.

"The story of the French Revolution is still to be told; and the man by whom that tale of grandeur and atrocity is told, will bequeath the most appalling lesson ever given to the tardy wisdom of nations. But the first working of the principle of ruin in France was brilliant; it spread a universal animation through the frame of foreign society.—All was a heetic flush of vivacity. Like the Sicilian landscape, the gathering fires of the volcano were first felt in the singular luxuriance and fertility of the soil. Of all stimulants, political ambition lays the strongest hold on the sensibilities of man. The Revolutionary doctrines still covered with the graceful robes of patriotism and philosophy, seemed to have led the whole population of France into enchanted ground. Every hour had its new accession of light; every new step displayed its new wonder. Court formality—hereditary privilege—the solemnity of the altar—all that had hitherto stood an obstacle to the full indulgence of natural impulses; all the rigid and stately barriers established by the wisdom of elder times against popular passion, were seen suddenly to shrink and fade away before the approach of the new regeneration, like mists before the sunbeams. The listless life of the man of rank was suddenly supplied with an excitement that kindled all the latent activities of his nature; the man of study found, with delight, his solitary speculation assuming a life and substantial shape before his eye, and the long arrears of fortune about to be paid in public fame and power; the lower classes listened with fierce avidity to the declaration, that the time was at hand for enjoying their share of that opulent and glittering world on which they had hitherto gazed, with as little hope of reaching it as the firmament above their heads.

"Thus was prepared the Revolution. Thus was laid under the foundation of the throne a deadly compound of real and fantastic injury, of offended virtue and embittered vice, of the honest zeal of general good, and the desperate determination to put all to the hazard for individual license, rapine, and revenge,—a mighty deposite and magazine of explosion, long visible to the eyes of Europe, invisible to the French Government alone, and which only awaited the first touch of the incendiary to scatter the monarchy in fragments round the world.

"Philosophy" was the grand leader in this progress of crime; and it is a strong coincidence, that at this period its title to national homage should have been, as if by an angry destiny, suffered to aid its popular ambition. Europe never teemed with more illustrious discoveries: the whole range of the sciences from the simplest application of human ingenuity up to the most sublime trials of the intellect, found enthusiastic and successful votaries; the whole circle was a circle of living flame. The French philosophers collected the contributions of all Europe, and, by embodying them in one magnificent work, claimed for themselves the peculiar guardianship and supremacy of human genius. Law, policy, and religion had long possessed their codes: the French philosophers boasted that in the "Encyclopedie" they had first given the code of science. With all our hatred of the evil purposes of Diderot and D'Alembert, and all our present scorn of the delusions which their fierce malignity was devised to inflict upon mankind, it is impossible to look upon their labours without wonder. France had within a few years outstripped all competition in the higher branches of mathematical learning: a pursuit eminently fitted for the fine subtlety of the national genius: but she now invaded the more stubborn precints of English and German research: seized upon chemistry and natural history; and by the success of Lavoisier and Buffon, gave science a new and eloquent power of appeal to the reason and imagination of man.

"A multitude of minor triumphs, in the various provinces of invention, sustained the general glow of the scientific world; but all were to be extinguished, or rather raised into new lustre, by three almost contemporaneous discoveries, which, to this hour, excite astonishment, and which at some future time, decreed for the sudden advancement of the human mind to its full capacity of knowledge, may be among the noblest instruments of our mastery of nature.—Those three were Franklin's conductors, Montgolfier's balloon, and Herschel's Georgium Sidus. Never was there an invention so completely adapted to inflame the most fantastic spirit of a fantastic people as a balloon. It absolutely crazed all France, king, philosophers, populace. The palpable powers of this fine machine, its beauty as an object, the theatrical nature of the spectacle presented at the assents, the brilliant temerity of the aerial navigators, soliciting the perils of an untried element, and rising to make a conquest of an unexplored region in a floating "argosie" of silk and gold, rich as the pavilions of a Persian king, filled the quick fancy of France with dreams.—A march to the moon, or a settlement among the stars, was scarcely too high for the national hope. The secrets of the atmosphere were only lingering for French discovery; but the immediate propagation of the French name and power through the earth was regarded less as a probable achievement than as an inevitable result of this most dazzling of all inventions.

Among the innumerable observations to which those discoveries gave rise, it was remarked that there was something of curious appropriateness in their respective countries. That the young audacity of America claimed the seizure of the lightning; a sentiment not forgotten in Franklin's motto:

"Fulmen eripuit coelo, septrumque tyrannis."

That the balloon was an emblem of the showy volatility and ambitious restlessness of France, while the discovery of a new planet, the revelation of a new throne of brightness and beauty in the firmament, was not unsuited to the solemn thought and religious dignity of the people of England.

From the National Gazette.

The following is the account given by the Marquis of Londonderry, in his Narrative of the War in Germany and France, of the views of Alexander, to which Lord Castlereagh opposed himself.

"Many of the sincerest friends of his Imperial Majesty regarded with deep anxiety and sorrow the false system which he had unfortunately adopted. He now declared his determination of possessing himself irrevocably, in defiance of his allies and the universal voice of Europe, of almost the whole Duchy of Warsaw; while he meant to gratify, if possible, his friend, the King of Prussia, with the Kingdom of Saxony. His design was to create all the Polish provinces attached to the Russian Empire into a new kingdom to be called the kingdom of Poland, and to be governed by the Russian Emperor, under a free constitution.—This measure was viewed in two lights; first, as a mere project for Russian aggrandisement, giving her an accession of four millions of subjects, and in fact the keys of Berlin and Vienna; and secondly, as obtaining a complete command over Prussia, and a most dangerous influence in Germany, rendering also the former subservient to Russian views as a vassal power. The King of Prussia, by the above measures, would be driven to compensate the loss of his frontiers by a measure extremely unpopular throughout Germany; and under this view, the idea of a free Constitution for Poland was considered as a false pretext. It added weight to alleged projects of Russian ambition, by exposing the policy of the Emperor Alexander to the charge of duplicity as regarded his Polish subjects, and of injustice to the King of Saxony. It was, moreover, taking unjust advantage of the King of Prussia assuming a threatening attitude towards Austria, and undue influence over Germany; usurping, in short, a preponderance which might be fatal to Europe. This arrangement was viewed also on the principle that the Emperor of Russia's design, as to giving his new Polish Kingdom a free Constitution, was sincere; that he really intended on the principle he proposed, to erect twelve millions of Poles into a distinct kingdom, and to separate all the Russian Polish Provinces from the Russian Empire for that purpose; to govern that kingdom by a separate constitution exclusively Polish, viz: a Polish Senate, Polish Chambers of Police and Finance, and a Polish Army; all his Russian governors, *employes* and troops, to be removed within the ancient limits of Russia.

"In the event of this latter plan succeeding, the danger to Europe was considered the same, if not greater at the moment; but it was compensated by the prospects it held out, that at no distant period, Poland, having acquired at once freedom and consistency, might, when Alexander was no more, become impatient of subserviency to a Russian monarch. In its consequent struggle, it might be supported by the neighboring states in establishing its independence, by choosing a sovereign from among its own hereditary race of Princes. This latter view of the subject caused, I believe, some alarm among his Imperial Majesty's Russian subjects, who were sensible of its more than possible danger, and who thought themselves bound in duty to resist in their monarch a project at once deemed dangerous and chimerical. It was, however, to promote this great event (as a measure of duty early imposed on his conscience, and according to his own creed,) that the Emperor was determined to act. For this he was ready to resign all the reputation, character, and glory he had acquired; to be no longer considered as the Savior, the Pacificator of Europe; but to be looked on as a monarch, who disregarded treaties and engagements for an object of ambition and caprice; and to incur, finally, the odium of many of his own subjects, and defy the sentiments of Europe."

Lord Castlereagh might be justified in putting the worst construction on the motives of the Emperor Alexander; for his Lordship had never probably seen religion put forward with any other view than to over-reach. If, however, twelve millions of Poles had then been formed into a separate nation, under the Russian Emperor, the independence of Poland would long ere now have been secured. We need not say, that, compared with this, all the patchwork of the Congress of Vienna sinks into insignificance. That Alexander would have succeeded in his object but for England, is beyond a doubt. If the Poles should therefore fail in their glorious endeavors, and the plains of Warsaw be once more covered by the victims of Russian tyranny and cruelty, it may be said that England, which has incurred her enormous debt in wars for the preservation of an unintelligible balance of power, did nothing to prevent the partition of Poland, but exerted herself to prevent the execution of a design which would infallibly have led to its independence.

A SCENE AT SING-SING.

A few mornings since, a tall and rather good looking man, in the garb of a sailor, was noticed sauntering about the place where the prisoners at Sing-Sing were pursuing their avocations. He was dressed in a rough round-about jacket, loose trowsers and tarpaulin hat, and as he strolled around, noticing the industry and skill of the prisoners in hewing and chisseling the blocks of marble on which they were employed, his countenance wore an approval of their labors very different from that which one of our New York stone cutters and anti-monopoly men would have exhibited in the same circumstances. In the morning, and as the sentinels walked to and fro on their posts, their well cleaned musket barrels glittering in the rising sun, they now and then cast a side-long glance to the stranger, to see that he held no communication with the convicts over whom it was their duty to keep a vigilant guard. The stranger seemed a little disposed to enter into conversation with the compulsory lapidaries, but walked deliberately around from one part of the grounds to another, with the air of one who merely desired to gratify his curiosity as to the details of the far-famed prison discipline of Sing-Sing.

While he was thus engaged, a sloop which had been lying at a wharf not far off, shoved out into the stream, its jibs and mainsail were run up, and swelled out by the breeze, and a boat belonging to the vessel, which had been detained at the dock, apparently waiting for some one, seemed to be on the point of leaving it, and pulling off to the sloop. At this moment the srtanger turned, and seeing at a glance the situation of affairs, an expression of anxiety passed over his countenance.

"My stars," exclaimed he, "there goes the sloop, and the jolly-boat is going to shove off! I shall be left to a dead certainty." As he spoke thus, he stepped quickly towards the shore, at a point where one of the sentries was walking to and fro.

"Stand there!" said the sentinel,—"you cannot pass this way."

"But, my dear fellow, there goes the sloop, and I shall be left behind, unless you suffer me to pass. I have just returned from an India voyage, and am taking a bit of a round turn up the river, to see the old ones, before I'm off to sea again. Pray let me pass."

"It is contrary to orders," said the soldier, dropping his musket to a horizontal position, and bidding the sailor stand off. "You must go out yonder, where you came in. No one is allowed to pass here."

The stranger thus repulsed, turned and walked hastily to another part of the grounds, where he met with an equally prompt refusal from another sentinel. In this dilemma, nothing was left him, but to turn, and pass through the usual place of egress, and entrance. As he approached this place, one of the deputy keepers, who accidentally happened to be on the spot, was noticed to cast sundry doubtful glances upon the stranger, and as he drew near and was darting rapidly through, he called out—

"Here—stop—stay, my friend—who are you, and where are you going?"

"For heaven's sake dont stop me," cried the tar, "the sloop's off, and if I dont bear a hand, I shall fall astern of the lighter."

The keeper, supposing him really a sailor who had been passing the time that the sloop had been detained at the wharf in examining the prison and the surrounding works, was about to let him proceed, when another glance seemed to awaken fresh suspicions.

"Hold, my friend," said he, laying his hand on the sailor's collar, "all may be fair above board, but I must look a little closer into this." As he said this, he raised the tarpaulin hat from the stranger's head, and casting a searching and scrutinizing glance upon his face, he suddenly exclaimed, "By Jove, it is the villian Jackson!"

The exclamation brought several by-standers to the spot, and a little further scrutiny left no doubt of the fact, the stranger was indeed no other than the convict Jackson, who, our readers will remember, was a short time since sentenced to hard labor in the Sing-Sing prison for fifteen years, being five years on each of three several indictments. The sketch which was then furnished by our Reporter of his career of crime, must have convinced the reader that he is a person of singular address and ingenuity: and this last effort to escape, shows a degree of skill and daring, fully, equal to any of his former feats. How he possessed himself of the sailor's suit is not known. It is supposed that he made a portion of it of the bed clothing with which his cell was furnished, as only a few small remnants of those articles were left. His hat, it is thought, he found means to tar or blacken with materials secreted whilst he was employed in one of the shops connected with the prison. On being taken out of the prison on the morning in question, he probably found means, unsuspected, to carry out with him, in the bucket with which each cell is supplied, the dress which he afterwards assumed; and the change of apparel was effected behind a rock that sheltered him from observation for a few moments, and in which place his prison dress was afterwards found. We have this story of the ingenious rogue's defeated attempt to escape from an undoubted source, and in all its main particulars, it may be relied upon as correct.—*New York Post.*

Silas Deane.—The first Minister of the United States, at the Court of France, was severely reproached for his extravagant undertakings to engage distinguished foreign officers in the American cause. He ought to have the credit of one good bargain, at least, which we copy from Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence, vol. 1, p. 99, for the gratification of our readers.—*Salem Gazette.*

"The desire which the Marquis de la Fayette shows of serving among the troops of the United States of North America, and the interest which he takes in the justice of their cause, make him wish to distinguish himself in this War, and to render himself as useful as he possibly can, but not thinking that he can obtain leave of his family to pass the seas, and serve in a foreign country, till he can go as a general officer, I have thought I could not better serve my country, and those who had entrusted me, than by granting to him in the name of the Honorable Congress, the rank of Major General, which I beg the States to confirm to him, to ratify and deliver to him the commission to hold and take rank, to count from this day, with the general officers of the same degree. His high birth, his alliances, the great dignities which his family holds at this Court, his considerable estates in this realm, his personal merit, his reputation, his disinterestedness, and above all, his zeal for the liberty of our provinces, are such as to induce me alone to promise the rank of Major General in the name of the United States. In witness of which, I have signed the present, this 7th of December, 1776. SILAS DEANE."

"On the conditions here explained, I offer myself, and promise to depart when and how Mr. Deane shall judge proper, to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without any pension or particular allowance, reserving to myself the liberty of returning to Europe when my family or my king shall recall me.

Done at Paris, this 7th of December, 1776.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE."

The Cherokees.—The case of these defamed and persecuted people, was brought up in the Supreme Court on the 12th inst. in the form of a bill, praying for an injunction to annul the laws of Georgia, and assigning the reasons on which it was designed the injunction should be grounded. It was a masterly production, apparently from the mind of Mr. Wirt, and embodying in lucid and powerful array, the various facts and arguments by which the cause of the Cherokees had been heretofore advocated and defended. There was also something additional. The pleading was put off till the 16th, when, it is expected, Ms. Wirt will speak.

It would seem as if there could be hardly a doubt respecting the decision of the Court. We trust it will appear, as it was designed to be, an effectual barrier to the destructive fluctuations of party power, and the violence of political injustice.—There is great reason to hope, that the obstacle to wrong and oppression, which proved but a reed in the National Legislature, will be found a rock in the Supreme Court of the country.—*American Spectator.*

The Game of Chess.—Smith, in his volume of Festivals, Games, &c. relates a curious instance of antipathy contracted by a wife against her husband: the Count of Flanders, being an expert player, always defeated the Countess at Chess, and in consequence thereof, she conceived a hatred against him. Her ladyship was so implacable, that she suffered her husband to linger in close confinement after being taken prisoner in battle, although she possessed ample means of releasing him. Players at this, or any other fascinating game, should take warning and not engage an antagonist whose affections or good will they are desirous of securing. Better be beaten at the game of chess, than lose the smiles of an amiable female, or light up a frown on the brow of good nature.

Cultivation of the Tea Plant at the Cape of Good Hope.—The Colonists at the Cape have been for some time speculating on the cultivation of the tea plant. The South African Advertiser states, that Mr. Rhenius, one of the Governors of the Cape, raised tea sufficient for his own consumption. It states that the tea plant is hardy and vigorous, and will grow any where, from the Equator to the 45th degree of latitude; but that the best tea is produced between 25 and 32 degrees of latitude. It is supposed, if Chinese, acquainted with the cultivation, could be induced to come to the Cape, even for a time, that under their instruction it might be brought to perfection; but the great difficulty appears to be, how to induce such Chinese to come amongst them; for which they seem to build their hope on the effect of opening the trade between England and China, which they suppose will cause a much greater number of Chinese than heretofore to visit England and the colonies, in the line of voyage.

The Jews of Poland have established a newspaper in the Jewish language, in that country, to aid the cause of independence.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

At length, the light of day has broken through the darkness in which the machinery of party had studiously enveloped the Post Office Department at Washington; and all may see and understand the merit of that investigation, which was instituted by the Senator of this State, M. Clayton, into the transactions of that department. Circumscribed and trammelled as the Select Committee were, by new restrictions and unwilling associates, and baffled and obstructed by the doublings and windings of party management, their sagacity and perseverance have enabled them to lay bare a scene of fraud, corruption, and extravagance, which must satisfy the most incredulous of the utter profligacy which has recently crept into the Post Office Department at Washington. The proceedings which have disclosed the transaction to which we allude, occurred in the Senate on the last day of the session. We present the following statement of the facts which were developed in the Senate.

In September, 1829, it is generally known, that Abraham Bradley, the late Assistant Post Master General, was removed from that office by Mr. Barry, the Post Master General. In October, Mr. Bradley addressed a letter to the President, in which he charged Mr. Barry, among other things, with having made an extra allowance to a Mr. Harrall, of South Carolina, a mail contractor. To this letter, no attention appears to have been given by President Jackson. On the 14th of April last, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, directing the Post Master General to make a report of all existing contracts made by him and his predecessor in office, in which extra allowances had been made—the additional service performed—the parties—the extra sums allowed—*and by whom allowed.* Mr. Barry permitted ten months to elapse before he complied with this resolution; at length, on the 10th of January last he condescended to reply to it. His report and the documents accompanying it, was referred to the standing Committee on Post Office and Post Roads;—by whom it was reported to the Senate, and most strangely, as the sequel will show, recommended to be printed. Afterwards, however, the report and documents were referred to the Select Committee of Inquiry. Here they were submitted to the view of Mr. Bradley, who was in attendance as a witness before that Committee, and who had previously laid before the Committee the statement he had addressed to the President concerning Mr. Barry's delinquencies; which statement he had verified upon oath. Upon examining the abstract of allowances, one of the documents contained in Mr. Barry's report; Mr. Bradley and the committee discovered, to their unspeakable astonishment, that the illegal allowance to Mr. Harrall, with which he had charged Mr. Barry, in his letter to the President, was charged in Mr. Barry's report, *to have been made by him, Abraham Bradley,*, as acting Post Master General! Upon further inspection, it was rendered manifest, that *the name of Wm. T. Barry, Post Master General, had been rubbed out, and that of "Abraham Bradley, Assistant Post Master General," inserted!* Proceeding further in the investigation, it was ascertained, that there were in the abstract, *forty-nine similar erasures* of William T. Barry's name, and insertions of Abraham Bradley's in cases of extra allowances to mail contractors, embracing cases of the grossest violation of law, in squandering the public money! The sums thus allowed, amounted to 42,600 dollars. In consequence of these discoveries, the Select Committee deputed two of their number—Messrs. Holmes and Grundy—to go to the Post Office Department and inquire into the facts. Mr. Bradley accompanied them. The Clerks—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas—who had made out the abstracts were examined on oath—and testified to the fact of the erasures, and that they had made the erasures and inserted the name of Abraham Bradley, by the direction of Mr. Obadiah B. Brown, the Chief Clerk, who said, he had the order of the Post Master General, Mr. Barry, for so doing! After a full exposition of the foregoing facts, the Senate rescinded their order which had previously been made, to print these falsified documents, and decided, *without a dissenting voice*, that they should not go to the world with the sanction of the Senate.

While this exposition was progressing in the Senate, not a voice was heard in extenuation of the deed, save that of Mr. Grundy, who most delicately intimated that it was "a mistake," an "innocent mistake of young Clerks!" Reader, did you ever hear of the "mistake" of the man, who found himself riding off on another man's horse, and being overtaken, declared that there seemed to be a mistake all around, for he had even mistaken himself for the owner of the horse; or have any of you seen the story, which was circulating in the papers the other day, of a man who was arraigned before the London police for stealing fish from the Billingsgate fish wives, and whose jerkin and inexpressibles were found to be lined with good fat turbot—after being unbuttoned and interrogated, he declared that it was altogether unaccountable to him how the fish came there—but they must have got there by some—mistake! Just such a mistake, is this of Mr. Grundy's. Not a mistake of "young clerks," as he intimates, for these young clerks declared upon oath, that it was committed by the order of Mr. Barry and his Chief Clerk.

It was not a single mistake either, but *forty-nine* mistakes—having for their object, the most fraudulent and malignant purpose: To transfer from the shoulders of Mr. Barry, the guilt which belongs to him alone, of having illegally and extravagantly squandered the public money; and place it upon the shoulders of Mr. Bradley—whose removal from office, this glaring fraud was intended to justify, by crushing his character and reputation, under the double crime of official misconduct and perjury.

Let the people read these things—ponder—and decide.—*Delaware Journal.*

The Washington Globe, (the official paper,) of Saturday, states "that every friend to the President with whom he consulted, and every member of his cabinet, united in advising him against an avowal of his opposition to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States." The Globe acknowledges, likewise, that "several urged that it would be soon enough for him to express his opinion, when Congress were about to act upon it." It confesses, moreover, that the President would or "will not be controlled by his cabinet," in regard to the Bank. To be sure, it ascribes the unanimous advice of his friends and ministers to their unwillingness that he should be prematurely exposed to the hostility of the Bank; but the fact is notorious that they differed with him in opinion—*in doctrine;* and that they dreaded the early exposure of his gratuitous prejudices and crude notions to the hostility of reason, experience, and enlightened patriotism. The most delicate mode of dealing with him, on the part of his counsellors, was that which they may have pursued. They knew it to be vain to contend with his feelings and errors of judgment; they probably presumed that his project of a Treasury Bank was more dear, on account of its deformity, as monsters and *lusus naturæ* are in some cases to a parent; and they, therefore, deemed it best, in their discussions and instances with him on the subject, to lay all stress upon the point of *expediency.* The hostility of the friends of the Bank and of a sound currency, has consisted in the refutation of the President's opinions, and the developement of his scheme of a Treasury machine according to its true nature and tendencies. Argument and facts have been levelled against him—nothing else. This artillery is, indeed, very formidable, and exactly what his friends and cabinet dreaded.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The Public are hardly aware of the great number of bills, which had passed one or the other House of Congress, which, for the want of time to act upon them, owing partly to the occupation of so great a portion of the session in the trial of Judge Peck, and partly to the introduction, late in the session, of not very profitable debate, remained unfinished, and were therefore lost, at the adjournment. The number of bills which had passed the House of Representatives, and were twice read in the Senate, but finally left upon the table of that body, was just *one hundred.* The number of Senate bills thus lost in the House of Representatives was about thirty.

Among the House bills to which the *go-by* was given in this way, was the bill "for the improvement of certain harbors and providing for surveys." The bill embraced, among other things, an appropriation of 40,000 dollars for the improvement of the mouth of Back Creek (the Chesapeake entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) and another of 20,000 dollars for deepening the harbor of Baltimore, with other appropriations of the same cast, in different parts of the United States. This bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of *fifty votes* (107 to 57) and, had it been possible to act upon it, would probably have passed the Senate by a majority of ten to fifteen votes. It is supposed by many, however, that, had it passed both Houses, the President would have considered himself pledged by the terms of his last annual message to Congress, to put his veto upon it this session, as he did upon a corresponding bill, at the last session.

Among the bills thus lost also was the beneficent bill providing for the support of the remaining participators in the fatigues, privations, and dangers of the war of the Revolution. By a tied vote, 20 to 20, the Senate refused, on Tuesday evening, to postpone the further orders of the day to act upon it. The remainder of the Session was perhaps justly deemed too short for the deliberate consideration of it.

Among the bills thus lost at this session, (and at the last session, and probably never will be otherwise in our day) was the bill for regulating the allowance of mileage to members of Congress, and that also requiring deductions from the compensation of members for occasional absences from the House.

The bill (so desirable to be passed, and so entirely due to the rapidly growing commerce of the city of New York,) making an appropriation of 100,000 dollars for building a custom-house in the city of New York, was also thus lost.

Though this great number of bills was left unfinished by the Senate, it ought, in justice to that body, to be added, that the period of the session at which the most of them passed the House of Representatives, was so late as to make it impossible for the Senate to pass upon them.—*Nat. Intel.*

MR. MADISON'S LETTER.

During the late debate on Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, he read the following letter from Mr. Madison, dated

Montpellier, February 2, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of Jan. 21, asking,

1. Is there any power to make state banks?

2. Is the federal power, as it has been exercised, or as proposed to be exercised by President Jackson, preferable?

The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the Constitution of the United States was the practice of the States in making bills of credit, and in some instances, appraised property "a legal tender." If the notes of State Banks, therefore whether chartered or unchartered, be made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause. The No. of the "Federalist" referred to was written with that view of the subject, and this, with probably other contemporary expositions, and the uninterrupted practice of the States in creating and permitting Banks without making their notes a legal tender, would seem to be a bar to the question, if it were not expedient now to agitate it.

A virtual and incidental enforcement of the depreciated notes of State Banks, by their crowding out a sound medium, though a great evil, was not foreseen; and if it had been apprehended, it is questionable whether the constitution of the United States, which had so many obstacles to encounter, would have ventured to guard against it by additional provision. A virtual, and it is hoped, an adequate remedy, may hereafter be found in the refusal of State paper when debased, in any of the federal transactions, and in the control of the Federal Bank, this being itself controlled from suspending its specie payments by the public authority.

On the other question, I readily *decide against the project recommended by the President.* Reasons more than sufficient appear to have been presented to the public, in the Reviews and other comments which it has called forth. How far a hint for it may have been taken from Mr. Jefferson I know not. The kindred ideas of the latter may be seen in his memoirs, &c. vol. 4, p. 198, 207, 526, and his view of the State Banks, vol. 4, p. 199, 220.

There are sundry statutes of Virginia prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to bearer, whether issued by individuals or unchartered Banks.

These observations, little new or important as they may be, would have been promptly furnished, but for an indisposition in which your letter found me, and which has not entirely left me. I hope this will find you in good health, and you have my best wishes for its continuance, and the addition of every other blessing.

JAMES MADISON.

Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. Harrisburgh.

A letter from a Va. Member of Congress, to the Richmond Enquirer, regrets the passage of the bill to improve harbors, creeks, rivers, &c. in different parts of the United States. "The principal object of many," says the writer cannot be mistaken. It is from no love that they bear to the Chief Magistrate, but a wish to involve him in difficulties from which he cannot be so easily extricated." We sympathise, dear Sir, in your sorrow. True enough, what is the difference between the power of Congress to make Internal Improvements by clearing out a river, for the passage of a boat, or the clearing of a road for the passage of a wagon or the mail? Well, the President took it like Sophonisba—"took it all with an unaltered smile." We commend the General for it. It does him and his cabinet great credit. Finding themselves in error; convinced that the Veto principle was wrong—conceiving further that public opinion was against them, it was noble to retrace their steps.—*Village Record.*

Senator Benton's speech, about *Alum Salt*, fills ten or more of the broad close columns of the National Intelligencer.—At the end of it, there is an insinuation that the Senate was not as patient and attentive under his immense dissertations as he could wish. His case reminds us of the following anecdote, which is told by Croly, in his Life of George IV.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"David Hartley, who had been employed as a negociator of the treaty with America, was remarkable for the length and dulness of his speeches. One day, when Burke was prepared to take an important part in the debate, he saw, to his infinite vexation, the House melting down, under Hartley's influence, from an immense assemblage into a number scarcely sufficient to authorise the Speaker's keeping the chair. In the course of this heavy harangue, Hartley had occasion to desire that some clause in the riot act should be read at the table. Burke could restrain himself no longer. 'The riot act,' said he, starting from his seat; 'my honorable friend desires the riot act to be read! What would he have! Does he not see that the mob has dispersed already?'"

Virginia.—As far as we have had an opportunity of judging from actual observation, and from information derived from other sources, public opinion in Virginia, with regard to the recent correspondence, is decidedly in favor of Mr. Calhoun. General Jackson has undoubtedly fallen in the opinion of the people. We know this to be a fact. Mr. Van Buren suffers under the strong suspicion of being accessary to, or rather the principal in, the plot to undermine the reputation of his competitor. It is our firm belief that time will continue to operate against the disunited triumvirate, and work their downfall together.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Cure for the Consumption.—Mr. John Murray, a distinguished English Chemist, has published a work, inscribed to the Duke of Wellington, in which he claims to have discovered a cure for tubercular phthisis, or far-gone consumption. This remedy the author believes, after twelve years of close observation, is found in *the respiration of the vapor of Nitric Acid.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 53 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	¾
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	¼	Chenango	2
Northampton	¼	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	¼	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	1½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	¼	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. Bk. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards.	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk.	do. 2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West	do
Hamsh. Bk. N Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen	3

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded "*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT," is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	P. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart.	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—wom

PITTSBURGH AND JACKSON

FOUNDRIES.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, in the name of *Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy;* and are carrying on the Pittsburgh (late M'Clurg's) Foundry, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, and the Jackson Foundry, near the corner of Sixth, in Liberty street.

They have on hand, and expect to keep, a regular supply of Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Mould Boards, Woods', Miller's Patent, and True American Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Bark Mills, and all other articles in their line. They have an extensive assortment of Stoves and Grates, and are making considerable addition to their variety of patterns for these articles.—They are prepared to make every description of heavy work, in the best manner, and at short notice.

Orders left at either of the Foundries, as well as all approved orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

L. KINGSLAND,
ISAAC LIGHTNER
JAMES CUDDY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1831.—w3mo.

New York Wholesale Fancy

DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 152 Pearl street, for the transaction of the General Fancy Dry Goods Business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
F. COCHRAN.

New York, September 24, 1830.

A. G. & F. Cochran have now on hand such an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles, in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods.

Black and color'd Italian Lustrings;
Imitation plain and changeable do;
Black, col'd and chang. Gros de Naples, and fig'd do. in great variety;
Col'd, chang. black and blue black Marcellines, 5-4 black and colored Bombazines;
Crepe de Lyon; Plain and fig'd Mandarin;
Plain and fig'd Poplins, Algerines, Palmyrines, of the newest styles;
French Prints & Ginghams, & Foulard Muslins;
Pongees, and other articles for ladies' dresses;
Spitalfield and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs;
Gros de Naples, Gauze & Crape Hdkfs & Scarfs;
Silk and Kid Stocks and Fancy Cravats;
Blk and col'd Italian Cravats and Imitation do;
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horseskin

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1831.

LEGISLATURE.—A resolution in favor of the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, passed in the Senate, on the 15th instant, *without a dissenting voice.*

TAX BILLS.—The Bill imposing a tax of one dollar on the thousand, upon land, and other real estate, and the bill taxing personal property, have passed the lower house. The former, by a majority of three votes, the latter, by a majority of eleven votes.

In another column, our readers will find the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the latter bill. The vote was the same on the land tax bill, except that those gentlemen among the yeas, on the personal property bill, whose names are in italics, voted *against* the land tax bill, and Messrs. Brown, Carter, Kuhns, and Vansant, who voted *against* the *personal property tax*, voted *for* the land tax bill. It will be seen that all our members voted *for* both bills. This is right: common honesty requires that some provision should be made for the payment of interest, and Allegheny county should be second to none, in supporting such provision. It is probably true, that objections may be urged to these bills, and, no doubt, self interest will be ingenious in finding fault with every possible scheme for raising revenue to meet the honest engagements of the commonwealth.

The editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer observes that it is "the first bill for taxing land in Pennsylvania, for state purposes;" and he might have added that the appropriation bill of this session was the *first* bill for *completing* a canal and rail road communication from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, ever passed by our legislature.

MR. CRAFT HIMSELF.—In the last Mercury, there is an article, "signed one of the people," in reply to an article in our paper of the 8th instant, which is evidently written by Mr. Craft himself. The Gazette appeared early on the 8th, the Mercury made its appearance on the 9th, without the slightest notice of our remarks, and on the 16th this article appeared allowing full eight days for our paper to travel to Harrisburgh, and the reply to come back. We would have noticed this reply in our last paper, but did not wish to crowd too much editorial matter in one paper. "One of the people" gives the following as the portion of our article, of which he complains, and which he attempts to refute:—

"The editor of the Gazette now charges those gentlemen with being *'ready, eager, and willing to express their opinions upon the affairs of the general government when it suits their political views,'* and cites their votes on the tariff, iron, &c. resolutions as a proof."

To place the matter fully before our readers, we will give a brief retrospect.—When Messrs. Craft, Arthurs, and Kerr voted for the *postponement* of the Indian bill, the editor of the Mercury attempted to excuse their conduct, on the ground that *they did not wish to interfere in the concerns of the Government.* Some time afterwards, Mr. Ingersoll introduced a number of resolutions into the legislature; of these, four were passed, one against nullification, one in favor of a protective tariff, one against the reduction of the duty on iron, and one against the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act by Congress. In favor of all these resolutions, our three sticklers for constitutional principles, voted. Shortly afterwards, we noticed those votes, as evidences that they were willing, ready, and eager to express their opinions upon the affairs of the general government, when it suited them; and we challenged the editor of the Mercury to point out any difference between the interference of the cases of the tariff or the judiciary, and the Indian bill. To this challenge that editor made no reply. These resolutions were all decidedly popular, and our members had no hesitation about voting for them; but connected with, and following them, were two others, one in favor of the Bank of the United States, the other in substance disapproving the *Veto* Message.—After the four first resolutions were passed, these two were postponed until a subsequent day; on that day, they were called up, and the question being, whether the house would consider them, it was decided in the affirmative, all our members voting *against* consideration.

This is a full history of these resolutions. So far as we can learn, there was no effort to postpone, until after the four first resolutions were passed. These were decidedly popular, and were adopted, by almost unanimous votes. The fifth and sixth resolutions were, however, of a different character. One denounced the *Veto* Message, which was signed by Jackson, the other was in favor of the Bank of the United States, which was condemned by Jackson. Our three members would, therefore, have just the same scruples about these resolutions that they had about the Indian bill, and would of course endeavor to get rid of them.

The writer in the Mercury says, the tariff resolutions were *forced* upon the legislature. In reply to this, we will ask one question, and if the Mercury can answer it in the affirmative, we will acknowledge that Messrs. Kerr, Arthurs, and Craft, have acted consistently; if he cannot answer in the affirmative, he must confess that his plea, that "the tariff resolutions were *forced* upon them, is untrue and uncandid. Did Messrs. Craft, Arthurs, and Kerr, make any effort to get rid of the resolutions about the tariff, about iron, about nullification, or about the judiciary; or if any effort for that purpose was made by any other person: did they vote for it? If they neither made such effort, nor voted for it when made by other persons, it is idle for them to say that the tariff resolutions were *forced* upon them.

We, the undersigned, passengers on the Steam Boat Angus, take great pleasure in expressing our approbation of the manner in which we were treated, whilst on board, and particularly recommend her to those who have a regard for their comfort and convenience. The pleasant situation of her Cabin, above deck, and *superior accommodations*, together with very moderate charges, and gentlemanly deportment of her officers, are certainly well calculated to recommend her to the public.

SIGNED—*Samuel D. Buck, Matthew Martin, R. S. Moore, P. Schetter, W. L. Watkins, Thomas Anthony, John Morrison, J. Currin, W. Wallace, J. G. Keeble, Benton R. White, John Byrnside, James Perry, Washington Keys, James C. Moore, Ranford M'Grigor, George Howard, Thos. Barnes, E. A. Howard, L. N. Douglas, M. Brush.*

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1831.

Candid.—The Boston Gazette, a decided and ably conducted Jackson paper, makes the following remark upon the recent post office exposure at Washington—"It is, we think, *a most unfortunate affair for the administration, and must seriously affect the popularity and prospects of Gen. Jackson.*—*U. S. Gazette.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Gazette of March 14.

FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Francois 1st, Skiddy, we have received Paris papers to the evening of the 1st, and those of Havre to the 2d of February inclusive. They furnish a very small amount of political intelligence in addition to our previous advices. At the sitting of the Belgian Congress of the 29th of January, of which we took notice some days since, the following note from M. Sebastiani to Mr. Bresson was received from the Provisional Government, which put an end to the discussion for that day:—

"SIR—I hasten to reply to your letter of the 24th.—The King's Council, which assembled to-day, were unanimous upon the necessity of declaring to the Provisional Government, that the French Government would regard the choice of the Duke de Leuchtenberg to fill the throne of Belgium, as an act of hostility towards France, in case the Congress, notwithstanding this declaration, should proceed to such election, you will quit Brussels immediately. Accept, &c.

(Signed) HORACE SEBASTIANI.

Paris, Jan. 26, 1831."

The general impression was that the tone of this note would make the Belgian Congress more strenuous in its exertions to elect the Duke of Leuchtenberg, as it was looked upon as an improper interference on the part of the French Government.

In the sitting on the 30th of January, the committee appointed for that purpose made a report, protesting against the protocol of the 20th January, the discussion of which was postponed, and the subject of choosing a sovereign was again debated for three hours and a half without coming to any decision. It is mentioned, says the Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre, as a singular circumstance, that in this sitting, M. de Sevan, known for the loyalty of his republican principles, warmly supported the French Prince. He observed that the Duke of Leuchtenberg would throw them into the arms of the Holy Alliance; he would drag us, said he, into the war against France—against that France, without whom we who are now sitting quietly here discussing this subject, would be either executed or fugitives. War for war, I would prefer war *with* France to a war *against* France. At the same sitting another member insinuated that the Nemours party concealed the after-thought of a re-union with France which was warmly contradicted by several members.

There is no news of interest from Poland.

The Swabian Mercury contains the following:—

"Private letters from Jassy state, that the cholera morbus has spread from Bessarabia, beyond the Danube, and extended its ravages to within thirty leagues of Jassy. The gates of Odessa are still closed, as the disease continues to rage in the vicinity."

The following extract of a letter from Trieste, dated Jan. 18, is from the Augsburgh Gazette:—"Private accounts from Constantinople, of December 18th, mention that the Porte has ordered considerable armaments to be made, both by sea and land. All the ships in the docks are fitting out for sea, with the utmost despatch. New levies have commenced, and the troops are exercised daily. Although these preparations are said to be destined against Candia, or Patras, it is thought by many, that it is the intention of the Porte to take advantage of circumstances, should the affairs of Poland assume an unfavorable turn for Russia."

The Hague Journal, of the 23d of Jan., speaks of the energy with which the Dutch Cabinet protests against the decisions of the London conferences. M. de Verslock, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made the following communication to the States General:—"For the last two days the disagreeable situation in which his Majesty found himself placed by the protocol No. 9, has become still more so, by the communication made to the foreign merchants, on the part of the Powers, that the Scheldt should be open. The question being thus decided, his Majesty had no alternative but that of opposing, by force of arms, the navigation of the Scheldt, or of remaining a quiet spectator of it. The King, wishing to avert further evils, has adopted the latter course, convinced that the final disadvantage is not for those who, defenceless against numbers, endure injustice, but for those who commit it, with superior forces, and by threatening the employment of these forces." This Journal annexes, without reflections, the protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle, of November 15, 1818.

Private letters of the 15th January, from Rome, say:—"The Conclave has now lasted a month without coming to a decision. Cardinal Geustinian, Bishop of Fnola, who seemed to obtain the greatest number of votes some days ago, has been excluded by Spain, and it is asserted, that Cardinal Macchi, late Nuncio at Paris, has been excluded by France. A report was spread the day before yesterday, that Cardinal Capellari had been elected, which created great satisfaction, because he is generally respected. This rumor, however, was soon contradicted."

Prince Leopold, of Naples, left Rome on the 10th of January, for Vienna.

"The Provincial States of Westphalia," according to the Augsburgh Gazette, "resolved to address to the King of Prussia a petition to entreat him to grant a Constitution to his country. A deputation at the head of which is the Baron de Furstenberg, to proceed to Berlin with the Petition. The Provincial States of Brandenburgh are said to have the intention of addressing a counter petition to the King."

The marriage of the Austrian Chancellor of State, Prince de Metternich, to the Countess Melama Zichy, daughter of Count Zichy Ferraras, was to take place at Vienna on the 30th January. The Prince, who now marries for the third time, is 57 years of age, but enjoys excellent health.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated frontiers of Poland, Jan. 27th:—The Grand Duke Constantine has removed his head quarters to Sevisloez, more distant from the Polish frontiers than those he formerly occupied. The storm has not yet burst. The frost facilitates the transport of the heavy artillery and ammunition of war upon sledges; but the snow impedes the march of the troops of the line, although brandy is distributed to them in abundance. It is the general opinion upon the frontiers, that the Emperor Nicholas will use every means of reconciliation before he draws the sword. It appears certain that many Frenchmen have found their way into Poland, in disguise, but they have no money, and the French Government has not yet done any thing to afford aid to the Poles. The enthusiasm of the Poles seems to increase every day. This is proved, at least by the patriotic gifts, and the zeal with which they fly to arms. The same spirit prevails in all the provinces of ancient Poland, as well as Cracow. Young men, in spite of the measures of the local authorities, pass the frontiers almost daily, to join their countrymen in arms.

Private accounts of the 16th inst. from Cracow say:—"Since the commencement of the Revolution, extreme fermentation prevailed at Cracow. This town has now joined the Poles; the people have deposed the Senate, and the members of it who sought to fly, have been arrested. The enthusiasm in favor of the independence of Poland, is carried to the highest pitch. All the families in easy circumstances are selling their plate, to send the product to Warsaw. The use of silver spoons is considered disgraceful, and none but wooden ones are now used."

From the New York American.

Regarding Poland, we find nothing positive to add to former accounts. The commercial letters from the frontiers, quoted upon the Paris Exchange, on the 30th January, speak of the submission of Poland, without a contest; a rumor that "Warsaw had surrendered at discretion," produced great agitation in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 1st Feb. There is nothing, however in the latest dates, to confirm that report; yet the prevalence of such a rumor, and the readiness with which it seemed to be credited, prove, we fear, that those nearer the scene of action than we are, have little hope of even a generous resistance by the Poles. The resignation of the Dictator, of which we received intelligence by the last arrival, struck us at the time as ominous; when the chiefs of a nation abandon its cause, discord soon renders resistance hopeless.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, *January* 30.—National Congress—sitting of the 29th January.—A great crowd attended: the precautions for the preservation of order was greater than heretofore: the number of the civic guard was larger, and strong patroles frequently passed around the Palace. The sitting commenced at half-past eleven o'clock. *M. Vilian XIV.* read a letter from the Provisional Government, to which was appended a protocol of the conference of London of 20th January:—

Extract from Protocol 11, held at the Foreign Office, 20th January, 1831.

Present, the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. The Plenipotentiaries having taken into consideration the letter addressed to their Commissioners at Brussels, in the name of the Provisional Government, which imports that, in conformity with the Protocol of 9th January, the Belgian troops that had been advanced towards Maestricht, had received orders to fall back immediately, and to avoid, for the future, all causes of hostility,—being moreover assured by the explanation of their Commissioners, that this withdrawal of the Belgian troops would have the effect of leaving Maestricht in perfect liberty,—and not doubting that on his side his Majesty the King of the Netherlands had taken care to execute the Protocol of 9th January, being prepared, moreover, to take the necessary steps, in case that Protocol should be either rejected or infringed,—and having arrived at the day when the cessation of hostilities, which the Five Powers have had so much at heart, must be effected,—the Plenipotentiaries proceed to the consideration of the questions which they had to determine, in order to realise the object of their Protocol of 20th Dec. 1830; to apply usefully the fundamental principles to which that act annexed the future independence of Belgium; and thus to insure the maintenance of the general peace, which constitutes the first interest, as it is the first wish of the Powers united in conference in London: *Wherefore*, the Plenipotentiaries have thought it indispensible to begin with stating a basis, as to the limits which henceforth are to separate the Dutch and Belgian territory. On this point, having received propositions from both sides, and maturely considered and discussed the same, they have agreed among themselves upon the following basis:—

Article 1. The limits of Holland embrace all the territories, towns, fortresses and places, which belonged to the former Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, in 1790.

Art. 2. Belgium shall be formed of all the rest of the territory which received the denomination of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the treaty of 1815, except the grand duchy of Luxembourg, which, possessed by the House of Nassau under a different title, constitutes, and shall continue to constitute, a part of the Germanic Confederation.

Art. 3. It is understood that the provisions of the articles 108 to 117 inclusive of the general act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to the free navigation of navigable streams and rivers, shall be applicable to the streams and rivers which traverse the Dutch and Belgian territory.

Art. 4. As, however, it would result from the basis stated in articles 1 and 2, that Holland and Belgium would trench in upon each other, there shall be effected by the efforts of the five powers such exchanges and arrangements between the two countries, as shall assure to them the reciprocal advantage of an entire contiguity of possession, and of free communication between the towns and streams within their frontier.

These first articles being arranged, the Plenipotentiaries directed their attention to the means of consolidating the work of peace, which the Five Powers have so earnestly pursued, and to place in their true light the principles which govern their common politics. They are of the unanimous opinion that the Five Powers owed to an enlightened view of their own interest, to their union, to the tranquillity of Europe, and to the accomplishment of the desires signified in the Protocol of Dec. 20,—a solemn manifestation, a striking proof of their firm determination in the arrangements relative to Belgium, and in all the circumstances that may be presented to them,—not to seek for any increase of territory, any exclusive influence, any separate advantages; and to give to that country itself, as well as to all the surrounding states, the strongest guarantee of repose and security. It is in conformity with these maxims and these salutary intentions, that the Plenipotentiaries have resolved to add the following to the foregoing articles:—

Art 5. Belgium—within the limits which shall be established according to the basis of Art. 1, 2 and 4, of this Protocol—shall form a state that shall be perpetually neutral. The Five Powers guarantee this perpetual neutrality, as well the integrity and inviolability of its territory, within the limits above mentioned.

Art. 6. By just reciprocity, Belgium shall be bound to observe this same neutrality towards all other states: and to abstain from assailing, in any way, their interior or exterior tranquility.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

Extreme agitation followed the reading of this Protocol.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

MONDAY, 14th March, 1831.

The Cherokee Nation vs. *The State of Georgia.*—The argument in this case, commenced on Saturday last, by Mr. SERGEANT, on the part of the Cherokee Nation, and was followed up this day by Mr. WIRT.

Mr. WIRT in the commencement of his argument, stated the nature of the present motion, which he said was addressed to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in the name of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, praying for process of subpœna against the State of Georgia, and for an injunction against that State, her officers, and agents, to restrain them from exercising the laws of Georgia within the Cherokee Territory, on the ground that the special laws which go to introduce the civil and criminal code of Georgia into the Indian Territory, are null and void, as being repugnant to the Constitution, Laws, and Treaties of the United States.

He next proceeded to argue that the Court possessed jurisdiction of the subject—that this jurisdiction depended solely on the Constitution of the United States, and did not proceed from Congress—that Congress could confer no new jurisdiction on the Supreme Court, nor could it take any from it which it possessed. The Constitution had established the Supreme Court, and had defined its jurisdiction, and in what cases that jurisdiction was original and exclusive. He then cited the 3d Art. of the Constitution, by the 1st section of which the whole Judicial power of the United States is deposited in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress shall, from time to time, establish; and the 2d sect. which describes the Judicial power of the Court—as relates to the subject matter of controversy over which its jurisdiction is to extend, and the character of the suits that may come before it. And from that part of the same, which declares, that the Judicial power shall extend to *all cases in law and equity*, arising under the Constitution—the laws of the United States, *and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority*, he contended that the present was a case which plainly came under the cognizance of the Court.

Mr. WIRT then went on to show that the Cherokee Nation was a foreign state, neither owing allegiance to the United States, to Georgia, to any state in the Union, or to any other power. That from time immemorial the Cherokees had been a sovereign and independent people—that they had been acknowledged as such from the time of the first settlers under the charter of George II. in 1732, to the present day, by the various treaties that had been made with them at different periods; and that as such, the State of Georgia could have no jurisdiction within their territory. That although within what was called the limits of Georgia, they were a foreign State, and in proof of this, he instanced the towns and provinces at one period possessed by England in the heart of France. But that in the case of the Cherokees, they were not only a foreign nation, but an independent one—the sole and exclusive masters of all the soil within their territory, which they had not ceded by their own free will, and could be governed, of right by no other laws but such as they themselves thought proper to ordain. Mr. Wirt, in the course of his argument, quoted the several treaties—cited various cases and decisions in point, and after addressing the Court on the subject from eleven o'clock till half past two, concluded his highly forcible and eloquent appeal, in a peroration of deep feeling and pathos, and in which the sympathies of his auditory were completely enlisted, by expressing his confidence that the Court would grant the injunction required, as the last stay and hope of an unfortunate and much injured people.

The Court was considerably crowded throughout the day; some of the Cherokee delegation were present—one of whom, of very intelligent and respectable appearance, shed tears copiously during Mr. Wirt's address. No one, when we left, had appeared on the part of Georgia.—*Nat. Journal.*

COURSE OF TRADE.

The Beaver Argus, of the 18th instant, has the following statement, as to the amount of produce taken from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to the Ohio Canal:—

"It will be recollected, that heretofore, the trade here spoken of, was almost exclusively enjoyed by the merchants of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. We cannot state with precision at this time the amount in value of the agricultural products that have been already taken to the Ohio canal, from this and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. *We believe, from this county alone, $30,000 worth would not be too high an estimate. From the best information we could obtain, 20,000 bushels of wheat left the county, for the west, on sleds, while the snow lay on the ground.* We shall endeavor hereafter, to collect and lay before our readers all the information that can be obtained, as we wish to awaken and keep alive the public attention to this subject."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

TAX BILLS.

March 17.—The bill taxing land and other real estate, one dollar on the thousand, for the use of the Commonwealth, to be collected with the county rates and levies, was read the third time in the House, and on its final passage, the vote was 50 in the affirmative, and 47 in the negative. This is the first bill that has ever passed, taxing land in Pennsylvania for State purposes.

The House then read the third time the bill taxing personal property, including bonds, mortgages, notes, and gold and silver watches in value over twenty dollars, &c. The vote being taken on the final passage, the bill passed by a majority of 11 votes—54 voting in the affirmative, and 43 in the negative. It is very uncertain whether either of the tax bills will pass the Senate.

VOTE.

On the final passage of the bill taxing personal property one mill on the dollar, including bonds, mortgages, notes, pleasure carriages, gold and silver watches, &c.

Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Arthurs, Ashbridge, Banks, Barlow, Bastress, *Beecher*, Blair, Craft, Cummin, Davies, (Bed.) Davis, (city) Dennison, Dorrance, Felton, *Fetterman*, Frick, Galbraith, *Gebhart*, Goodman, Griffith, *Hamacher*, Hays, Heston, Hill, *Hopkins*, Ingersoll, Kerk, Kerr, *Laporte*, Laussat, Levergood, M'Williams, Middleswarth, Miller, Oliver, Patterson, Pennypacker, Petrikin, Pettit, Piatt, Plummer, Power, Purviance, *Read*, (Susq.) Reid, (Armst'g.) Riddell, Ruhle, Shannon, Simpson, Valentine, Wagner, (Ph. co.) *Whitlach*, Williamson—54.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Black, Brown, Butz, Carter, Cox, Eneix, Fisher, Fuller, Geiger, Hathorn, Hoover, Houston, Huntzinger, Keller, Knappley, Kuhns, Landes, Lindsay, Lobach, Long, McConkey, Marshall, Oliphant, Parke, Potteiger, Pretz, Rankin, Reigel, Reiley, Rutherford, Shearer, Slemmer, Smith, Spayd, Stauffer, Stokes, Vansant, Wagener, (Nor.) Wanner, Waugh, Yardley, Smith, *Speaker*—43.

Absent—Messrs. Linvill, M'Sherry and Peltz.—*Penn. Intel.*

From the National Gazette.

The official paper, at Washington, the Globe, of the 9th inst. again arraigns and scolds Congress in the severest terms. It says—

"With Congress set up into *President-making* factions, needful laws are not enacted, every department of the public service suffers for want of the attention of the legislative body, and the President, devoted in every thought and every act, to the good of his country and an honest fame, is left to struggle with abuses and corruptions, unaided by those whom the people have sent to his assistance."

Thus, likewise, the principal Jackson paper west of the mountains, asserts that "a more unwieldy, useless representative body, never assembled than the Twenty-First Congress. They have been a dead weight, a clog upon the Executive." We might suppose that there is a concerted scheme to decry the national legislature, in order to exalt and brighten the President in the eyes of the People. As the kings abroad are the fountains of all honor, *General Jackson and his confidential court must be deemed the source of all public good*; the only zealous and devoted guardians and ministers of the national weal. While the members of Congress are magisterially and unsparingly reproved for interfering with the *Presidential question*, for *President-making*, the State Legislatures, or portions of them, are instigated to make nominations of President; and we have a specimen of the manner in which they are at least seconded and encouraged in this irregular procedure, in President Jackson's response to the Ohio gentlemen. Surely "President-making factions" or juntos, in the State Assemblies, ought to be considered and treated as still more incongruous and encroaching, than those which may arise in Congress.

The following letter from General Jackson, in reply to a communication from certain Members of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, has been published in the papers of that state:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9, 1831.

Gentlemen: Your communication of January last was received a few days since. I am truly grateful for an expression of feeling and sentiment so kind and indulgent, as that which it conveys in behalf of the principles which it is my object to promote, in conducting the administration of the general government. To carry with me into retirement such an evidence of the approbation of my fellow citizens at the close of the four years for which they had elected me President, was the highest mark of my ambition, and one, which, if I were so fortunate as to reach, I had never anticipated would subject me to any future call in the service of my country.

The desired amendment of the constitution, so as to give to the people a direct vote in the choice of President, and limit his term of office to one term of four or six years, with other public considerations, afforded me a ground on which I thought that my own anxious wishes to retire could be indulged without disappointing the expectations of my friends, or conflicting with any public interest. Considering, however, the numerous declarations which I have received from large portions of my countrymen in different quarters, that my continuance in office another term is necessary to their harmonious and successful co-operation, for the complete accomplishment of those measures of improvement and reform which have been commenced under my administration, *I feel it to be my duty to yield my personal wishes to their solicitations.*

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept this expression of my gratitude for the favorable manner in which you communicated your views, on this occasion; and believe me, with great sincerity, your friend and very obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Thomas Rigdon, John Cochran, and others.

Tilt Hammered Shovels and Spades.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE HEIRESS OF BRUGES.—A further supply of the above, just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

March 22.—2t

The Keepsake, for 1831.

JUST received, and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets—*The Keepsake, for* 1831, embellished with eighteen Splendid Engravings. Also, THE AMULET AND LITERARY SOUVENIR, for 1831.

March 22.—2t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

Prize List of the Union Canal Lottery,

Class No. 5, for 1831—Drawn Numbers:

17, 49, 66, 18, 34, 19, 1, 65, 59, 21

NUMBERS 18, 34, 66, a Prize of *Two Thousand Dollars!!*—Sent to Ohio. Nos. 21, 34, 55, a Prize of One Thousand Dollars. Nos. 19, 21, 59, a Prize of Five Hundred Dollars; besides several of Four Hundred, Three Hundred, Two Hundred, One Hundred, &c. were sold by GEO. A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 22.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

V. B. HORTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.—

January 11—w6mo.

PITTSBURGH

Academic Seminary,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET.

INTENDED for the education of youth, in English, French, Classical, and Mathematical Literature, preparatory for Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional pursuits.

In this institution, young gentlemen shall be solidly and expeditiously prepared for the Counting House, and University. Gentlemen preparing for the Profession of Law or Medicine, shall have every assistance afforded them, for the speedy attainment of the Greek and Latin languages. The English department is attended to during the customary school hours; the Classical, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mouls is engaged in the French department. Popular lessons on Book Keeping are given daily.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is in the institution an interesting class of young ladies, who are taught separately. A separate, but convenient Room, communicating with the school, will be open on the 24 Monday of April, for the reception of a limited number, who shall have all the advantages of instruction, without the inconvenience of any intercourse with the other pupils.—Terms made known at the Seminary. M. M'SHARRY, *Principal.*

March 22, 1831.—tf

I HAVE made an arrangement by which V. B. HORTON, Esq. will assist me in my professional business. He will attend specially to the business of collections, the preparation of causes for trial, and to professional correspondence. My clients may rely on his ability, diligence, and integrity. WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, Jan 11, 1830.—w3mo.

CHARLES BREWER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 109 to No. 61 Wood street, (the store formerly occupied by M'Clurg & King,) where is offered for sale, on liberal terms, a General Assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased in New York and Philadelphia, and of the latest importations.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny, from the first day of January, A. D. 1830, until the 31st day of December, the same year, both days inclusive, respectfully Report:—

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Collectors, viz:—		
Of City of Pittsburgh for the year 1830,	$8,463	98½
do Pitt township, 1820, 1828, 1829 & 1830,	2,038	06½
do Wilkins, 1830	664	85
do Plum, do	779	61½
do Versailles, do	353	71½
do Elizabeth, 1829—30	729	16½
do Jefferson, do do	272	19
do Mifflin, 1828—'29—30	840	76½
do St. Clair, 1829—'30	1,920	57½
do Robinson, 1830	507	00
do Moon, do	308	53
do Fayette, 1829—'30	896	63½
do Findley, do do	420	07
do Franklin, do do	48	00
do Ohio, 1830	420	00
do Ross, 1818-'27-'28-'29-'30	1,449	51½
do Borough of Allegh. 1830	820	00
do Pine township, 1828-'23-'30	393	06
do Deer, 1829—'30	516	58
do Indiana, do do	610	75
do By North. Liberties, 1830,	313	43
To Cash received on loan from William Arthurs,	1,000	00
do From Jacob Ewart,	1,000	00
do Refunded on warrants Nos. 659, 700, and 791, erroneously issued, each $6,	18	00
do From James Young, Esq. a note received by him while county treasurer, on the West'd. Bank of Pa.	5	00
do From Wm. M'Couch, rent of public ground for two years up to the 1st April, 1830,	16	67
do From H. H. Peterson, County Commissioner on account overdrawn for his pay,	40	00
do Road Taxes and Costs on unseated lands,	225	96
do Fines, forfeitures, &c.	82	76
do Redemption on unseated Lands;	5	47
do Wm. Pentland late Clerk of Quarter Sessions on acc't of verdicts,	57	50
do Wm. Leckey, Esq. late Sheriff, on account of balance due per last statement,	137	20½
	$25,383	05

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid to Grand & Traverse Jurors, 1830,	$5,648	97½
do paid Comm'rs. H. H. Peterson,	245	00
do do Jas. Fletcher,	270	00
do do Lazarus Stewart,	288	00
do do Wm. Arthurs,	57	00
do D. Drennen cl'k. to Comm'rs.	385	45
do Election Expenses,	708	80
do Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions,	80	01½
do do Mayor's Court,	180	09½
do Attorney General's fees,	100	00
do Witnesses for Commonwealth,	504	30
do Stationary for Comm'rs' office,	86	70
do Fuel for Jail, Courthouse, &c.	240	54
do Justices' and Alderman's fees and criminal cases,	909	57½
do Assessor's pay,	595	00
do Constables for attendance at Court, &c.	499	50
do Schooling poor children,	1,387	08
do Stationary for do	70	36½
do Viewing Roads and Bridges,	319	36
do Erecting bridges,	4,524	75
do Coroner's fees,	268	77½
do Taxes and Costs refunded,	45	02½
do Supervisors for road taxes on unseated lands,	107	11
do Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	1,339	66
do Printing,	178	37½
do Counsel to Commissioners,	55	00
do Bell-ringing and attendance at Court,	199	90½
do Auditor's pay,	198	00
do Smithwork at Jail and Court House, &c	39	50
do Criers of Court,	189	29
do Prothonotary's fees,	22	65
do Water Tax for Jail,	10	56
do Physician at Jail,	80	00
do Adsectum Index for Recorder's office,	284	75
do do for Quarter Sess.	10	00
do Repairs of Court House, Jail, &c.	283	22½
do Treasurer's Salary,	250	00
do Redemption money of unseated lands,	67	79½
do Counterfeit money,	12	50
do Extra clerk hire (Commissioner's office,)	42	00
do James Young, Esq. balance due him last settlement,	306	11
do Alderman's pay sitting at Mayor's court,	130	80
do Treasurer of the Western Penitentiary,	1,219	24
do Damages from Roads,	8	00
do Interest on loans,	86	66
do Paving Diamond in Pittsburgh,	100	00
do Repaid Wm. Arthurs his loan,	1,000	00
do Recording Treasurer's Bond, &c.	1	00
do Discount on notes of the Westmoreland Bank of Pa.	27	50
do Contingencies,	138	12½
	$23,902	14
Balance in Treasury 31st December, 1830,	1,490	91½
	$25,393	05

Amount of Taxes Assessed and Paid for the year 1830, *and Balance Due.*

City of Pittsburgh,	$9,202	21		Andrew Watson, collector of Pittsburgh,	*am't. paid.* $9,202 21	*am't unp'd* $00 00
Versailles township,	375	18		Jas. Patterson of Versailles,	375 18	00 00
Plum, do	826	08½		Robert Carothers of Plum,	826 08½	00 00
Wilkins, do	713	88		John M'Kelvy of Wilkins,	713 88	00 00
Pitt, do	1,798	94		John Kennedy of Pitt,	1,798 94	00 00
Borough of the Northern Liberties,	768	00½		John Y. C. Bell, N. Liberties,	313 43	455 47½
Indiana township,	556	35½		Matthew Crawford of Indiana,	507 00	49 5½
Deer, do	567	53½		Solomon Jones of Deer,	456 58	110 95½
Pine, do	357	97½		James Hilands of Pine,	202 12½	155 85
Borough of Allegheny	1,344	13½		Robert Campbell of Allegheny Borough,	820 00	494 13½
Ross township,	995	25½		George Quaill of Ross,	416 06	579 19½
Ohio, do	465	46½		John Morrow of Ohio,	430 00	35 46½
Franklin, do	175	72½		Geo. M'Canlly, Franklin,	35 00	140 72½
Findley, do	476	89½		James Taggart, Findley,	383 44	93 45½
Fayette, do	1088	90½		John Lewis of Fayette,	847 41	340 68½
Moon, do	328	32½		George Morrison of Moon,	328 32½	00 00
Robinson, do	688	82½		John Young of Robinson,	507 00	181 82½
St. Clair, do	2,185	82½		Wm. Larimer of St. Clair,	1,247 00	938 82½
Mifflin, do	576	55½		Wm. Livingston of Mifflin,	405 00	171 55½
Jefferson, do	809	04½		Michael Snee of Jefferson,	59 15½	548 89
Elizabeth,	1,199	22½		John Calhoun of Elizabeth,	414 00	785 22½
	$25,270	43			$20,187 82	$5,082 61½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS, DUE THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

Collectors for 1830, as above,	$5,082	61½	Brought up,	9,376 89½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township, 1818,	14	46½	Wm. Robinson, note beside interest,	82 00
Wm. Robinson, jr. Ross township, 1819,	167	95	Wm. Pentland, late clerk of Quarter Sessions, for verdicts in 1827.—'28,	6 50
Wm. Marshall, of Indiana, do	36	10½	L. Stewart, former Sheriff, balance of Thornburgh's dup.	43 65
Aaron Applegate, collector of Elizabeth, 1826,	4	78½	Wm. Leckey, late Sheriff, bal. collected of Brown and Ross,	75 08½
Wm. Alexander, collector of Pitt, 1826,	70	12½	Wm. Caven, present Sheriff, per last statement, $499 51. Fines, verdicts, &c. for 1830; $1,081 23½	1,580 74½
James McElwain, Pine, 1828,	25	92½	[This last item is the balance of Fines &c. having deducted $369 01, for offsetts and his account for summons of Jurors,

FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES MILLER, to Mahlon Rogers and John B. Warden, executed the 18th day of January, 1830, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 8th of April, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, [if not previously disposed of at private sale,] two lots in the village of Tarentum, at the mouth of Bull creek, on the Pennsylvania Canal, 20 miles above Pittsburgh, marked Nos. 46 and 47, in the plan of said village, on which is erected a first rate Steam Saw Mill, in complete order, with the necessary tools for doing a large business; likewise, lot No. 37 in said village, on which is erected a small Frame House, suitable for a small family. A further description is deemed unnecessary.—Persons wishing to purchase, will call on James Miller, on the premises, and examine for themselves. The whole will be sold for cash, or on a credit, with good security.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,
Assignees of James Miller.

March 18, 1831.—ts

PITTSBURGH DAILY ADVERTISER.

A DAILY PAPER will be issued, by the undersigned, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in May next, at $8 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. It will be printed on a new and handsome type, and on a large imperial sheet of the finest newspaper quality.

The DAILY ADVERTISER will be devoted to the interests of the city of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country. It will assume a different political carriage from any paper in the country—it will be LIBERAL, not *licentious*. Communications of a candid and manly character from members of either of the great political parties will be inserted, and the proceedings of all reputable public meetings, without regard to party will find a place in its columns. The editor will reserve to himself the privilege of supporting such leading measures as he may deem servicible, and opposing such as he may esteem injurious, and his remarks on all subjects will be open to the criticisms of his readers, and their well regulated productions in opposition to his sentiments will find a place in its columns as readily as his own. Does the reader desire to know the editor's politics? HE IS A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION, A FRIEND TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, A FRIEND TO WHOLESOME MEASURES AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, REGARDLESS OF MEN.

ELIJAH J. ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh, March 18.—tf.

Waters' Manufactures.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes. Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

THE UNDERSIGNED, successors to "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," having two extensive warehouses, lately built, in Second, near Wood street, Nos. 108 and 110; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to receive any Consignments directed to their care. They will devote their attention to the transaction of a General Commission Business;—particularly, to receiving and forwarding goods of every description, and purchasing and selling Western Produce and Manufactures.

They will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of "Pittsburgh" and other American Manufactures, at Manufacturer's prices.

Orders and Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Feb. 22, 1831—1y.

GREAT CURIOSITY,

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

PIG METAL.

150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

March 11.—tf

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

NOTICE.

A BOX, containing Books, Bedding, and some articles of Furniture, and Wearing Apparel, was forwarded from Meadville, about a year ago, for a Mr. *Fleming*, Pittsburgh, and was stored with WM. D. HARRIS & CO. Liberty street, upon whom the owner is requested to call and receive it. March 18.—3t*.

TO LET, The Rooms at present occupied as the office of the Allegheny Democrat, No. 130 Wood street. Possession to be had on the first of April next.—Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

February 18—tIA

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business transacted in his name, will be continued by Cochran & Irwin.—He avails himself of the occasion, to express his gratitude for the confidence and support which he has experienced, as agent for the sale of Domestic Manufactures, and begs leave to solicit a share of the same for his successors. His exertions will be added to theirs, to promote the interest of their friends and customers.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1831.

ON CONSIGNMENT, AT WHOLESALE, PHILIPSBURGH Wood-Screws, much improved; Abington Cut Tacks, by the box; Machine Cards, from various factories; Lamont's Patent Vices, a superior article; Saddler's Plated Ware; Window-Glass, all sizes, and Hollow Glass; Scythes and Sickles; Spades and Shovels; Nails, Iron, and Lead; with a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactures, including Woollen and Cotton Goods, and Table Linens.

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 22.—6w. No. 26, Wood street.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by

BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,		hot press,	$1 25 a 4	50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3	75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3	00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4	00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3	25
PRINTING PAPER,		per ream,		2 37 a 5	25
WRAPPING	do.		Imperial, per ream,	2	75
do.	do.		Medium, do.	1	75
do.	do.		Crown, do.	1	12
TEA PAPER,			Medium, do.	2	00
do.	do.		Crown, do.	1	50
PASTEBOARDS, per gross,				$5 00 a 5	25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.					25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,				31½ a 75	
BORDERS,		do.		12½ a $2	50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

Extensive Sale of Queensware,

At the Pittsburgh Auction Rooms,

On Tuesday, 5th of April, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH take this method of informing Merchants, and Store Keepers generally, that they have made arrangements with some of the first houses in Staffordshire, England, to supply them with Queensware, so as to enable them to have Public Sales every Spring and Fall. The first sale of two hundred Crates, (well assorted,) will take place as above, and a liberal credit will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

GUERNSEY'S WRITING ACADEMY,

Corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

HAVING engaged to instruct in a private family, from 9 to 10, A. M., the morning class for females will commence at half past ten, and continue two hours. Gentlemen's classes, as usual, from 2 to 4, P. M. and from 7 to 9, evening.

February 15.

LOG-WOOD AND FUSTIC.

JUST received, from New Orleans, by Steam Boat New Jersey, twenty tons of Campeachy Log-Wood, and five tons of Fustic, of Superior Quality. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & CO., Druggists, Pittsburgh. March 15.—6w

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet: on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Fifty-four No. Lottery: Eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Whole tickets,	$ 10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. March 15, 1831.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

REMOVAL.

ABRAHAM D. LEWIS has removed from Wood street to No. 10 in the South side of the Diamond, where he attends the business of blacking BOOTS AND SHOES, and also buys and sells SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

March 11, 1831.—tf

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,		do. do.
Bookbinders,		do. do.
Trunkmakers,		do. do.
Saddlers,		do. do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

TO LET,

3 BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

February 4, 1830.—tIA. *Allegheny*

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf